

YOUR HAIR IN YOUR PICTURE

PHOTOGRAPHS TO EMPHASIZE
WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY.

Beautiful Looks Made Conspicuous in the
Latest Poses for the Camera—Secret of
the Flying Hair—Striking Results
—Ideas Has Not Yet Won Popularity.

The hair plays a more important part
—day in woman's dress than it has had in
cent years. Fashions in dress always
set the modes in photography. There-



PHOTO BY
H. C. BANGS, N.Y.

fore the hair has come to be an important
detail in fashionable photographs.

Analogous was the combination of low
necked gown and hair, which several years
ago was regarded as the most fashionable
getup in which a woman could pose before
a camera. Now photographers have sought
to utilize the notion for being photographed
with the display of all the hair that nature
and the friseur can provide, and by means
of it to accomplish more artistic than merely
modish results.

They have wearied of photographing
their subjects in puffs, curls and pompadours
and seek more natural effects. Some of
the results of this second stage in the hair
period are shown in the accompanying pictures.

Various devices have been tried to give
the hair the appearance of natural dis-
order. One photographer told his custom-
ers that the artistic director came from
the application of an electric fan. This
was aimed at the subject and the resulting
ephyres looked like the loose locks into the
most natural disorder.

The explanation seemed plausible enough
to those unfamiliar with photography.



The uninitiated could not have been ex-
pected to know the difficulty of taking a
photograph of the hair fluttering in the
wind.

The photograph of the lady with the hair
falling down on each side of a distinct part
offered no special problem to the man who
took it. She had to be posed just as any
other model, but the fine fall of the hair
looked perfectly natural. If it had been
flying out behind her, however, his troubles
would have been great.

It is betraying no professional secret to

say that the electric fan is altogether an
invention of the photographer who did not
want to give away the tricks of the trade.
In most cases the hair that is supposed to
be flying in the wind is placed against a
white background.

It is then caught in tresses with pins
which hold the hair in place. The art of
the photographer of course decides the suc-
cess of the device. The degree to which
his art conceals art makes the picture novel
or grotesque.

In some of the pictures the pins that hold

in place every separate lock of hair are as
conspicuous as the hair itself. They are
among the failures in the new style.

Other methods of utilizing the hair are
seen in the photographic ateliers. One
artist has posed his comely subject lying
on a pillow and drawing out until it seems
that the long locks of her hair. The hair on
the other side of her head is allowed to fall
over part of the face.

Another artist has posed a subject with
a very regular profile in such a way that
her hair, brushed entirely to one side, forms
a luminous background for her features.
The device is simple but highly effective.
The light is allowed to fall through the hair,
and the profile being dark shows sharply
against the fall of hair.

One of the most noted pictures of Eleonora
Duse is an Italian photograph showing the
actress as Francesca, with her hair disposed
in the same fashion as to throw the face into
relief against the falling locks.

The latest style has not yet been taken
up by the women who want photographs
that resemble them. It is purely decorative.
Women who pose in order that they may
have pictures as a record of themselves at
a certain time have shown no disposition
to be photographed in this new fashion.
They may take it up later if it continues to
be the style.

"I am thinking of persuading some of
my customers," said the proprietor of an
atelier on Fifth avenue, "to let me photo-
graph them this summer according to the
new style. In the country or standing on
the seashore with their hair flying naturally
in the wind ought to be a pose becoming
to any woman, and if it is suited to the place
and the season there is no reason why any
one should object to the new style."

"If a woman has beautiful hair she ought
to be very glad to follow the style. One
drawback to the popularity of the new
style among the women of society is to be
found in the necessity for beautiful hair
and plenty of it."

"The fashion of waving the hair that has
prevailed for the last few years has di-
minished the number of women with long
and beautiful locks."

VOGUE OF HANDBAGS GOES ON

AND WILL GO ON WHILE GOWNS
ARE WITHOUT POCKETS.

Three, if Not Four, Needed by the Woman
Who Seeks Harmony in Attire—The
Season's Output in Leather of Many
Colors—Changes in Popular Shapes.

The vogue of the handbag continues.
Most fashions come and go, but the wrist
bag stays on, seemingly more firmly in-
trrenched than ever in woman's affections.

"The vogue of the handbag," said one
manufacturer, "will never diminish so long
as pocketless gowns stay in fashion. In-
stead of contenting themselves with one bag
most women, with whom money is easy
now have three; for so match the gown with
the handbag is considered the correct thing
to do."

"A black bag, one of cream or ecru, and
one of red, green, purple or brown, are con-
sidered indispensable by many women.
Besides, a fancy gold or silver beaded affair
may be used on social occasions in con-
junction with best gowns and hats."

It is in the leather bags that the newest
designs are seen. Nothing really stylish
and of good workmanship and materials is
cheap. Five dollars is about as little as
one can pay for a good bag, and \$15 comes
nearer the mark. For the benefit of those
who can't afford \$5 for a handbag it may
be said that there are very pretty imitations
of some of the higher priced varieties which
sell for less than \$2.

One of the best shapes is the round top.
In some instances it is called the balloon
shape. No matter what sort of leather is
used the mounting is usually of French
gilt, plain or embossed, or of bronzed gilt
in green, brown, dull gray and almost black
tones.

Instead of a metal chain the bag depends
from a double strand of leather matching
the leather of the bag. Variegated alligator
is one of the most stylish of the materials
of which these bags are made. This means
that the leather is treated so as to show
veins of contrasting color marking off the
pattern of the alligator skin.

Green, for example, will have veins of red
in it; alligator of natural color, that is dark
brown, is veined with ecru; ecru is veined
with red, dark red with cream color, cream
color with red or brown or green, and so on.
In every case the alligator is finished
so as to be very soft and pliable and the
lining is of fine soft suede or watered silk.

There is an inner clasp pocket mounted
in gilt, and a gathered receptacle in leather
cases holding a mirror and a powder purse.
One variety has a gilt bar crossing the bag
inside, from which are suspended twin
purses, one to hold coin, the other a powder
purse.

Another of the newer varieties of round
top bag is made of carved calf skin, the
carving in a floral design done in relief on
the surface. Several colors, green and red
shadings showing up well on a pale brown
background. These too are mounted
in French gilt.

A noticeably pretty variety is of
suede in all sorts of delicate tints as well
as dark tones, trimmed with narrow vertical
stripes of suede of contrasting color. Some
have a wide band of pale ecru with a pink
tint in it decorated with three vertical
half inch stripes of pale gray, patterned
with small black dots, one of cream color
and black stripes, one of foliage
green has gilt stripes.

English morocco, almost as soft as suede,
is also used in the newest round top bags.
The preference being shown for gay colors
including a vivid red, although black is
said to be among the best sellers. In the
morocco round top the shape is different,
the effect being of one bag inside another.
The inner bag alone is finished with a gilt
clasp mounting, the edges of the outer
bag being plain and projecting a trifle
above the inner bag. Between the outer
and the inner receptacles are two pockets,
lined, like the inner bag, with a bright silk
or satin.

Pigskin bags are decidedly popular. In
some of the flat varieties the pale yellow of
the leather is offset with a narrow stripe of
red or green or purple or brown running
around the edge, the handles being simi-
larly decorated and the lining of the bag
matching the stripe in color. There are
pigskin bags trimmed also with vertical
stripes in color.

The popularity of light tints has led to
the use of all sorts of bleached leathers, which
are hardly recognizable in their new dress.
Among them is bleached alligator. A small
flat bag of cream white alligator, gold
mounted and lined with a color, is now looked
upon as a staple article instead of a dress
bag. These and glazed alligator bags in all
sorts of colors, seldom larger than 7 by 6
inches, are set off in some instances by a
narrow gilt or silver mounting around the
edges. This mounting is sometimes
plain; again it is of small raised knobs of flat
segments of gilt decorated with colors. A
glazed green alligator bag of this descrip-
tion had a top mounting of French gilt de-
corated with raised application of green and
gold and pink in rose design, and a quarter
inch band of the same went all around the
edges of the bag.

Sea lion is a leather used in some of the
very dressy cream colored bags and its coat
is about the same as alligator. As has been
said, some of the smartest bags of the season
are of dark red English morocco. The best
and most expensive are flat and edged with
a narrow silver beading. Others have a
gold rim and a wide top mounting of gold.
Heliottrope, various shades of dark blue, an
endless number of greens, browns, reds, etc.,
are all to be had in English morocco.

Pin seal black bags larger in size than the
average and intended more particularly
for shopping are mounted with a large gold
ring which takes the place of a strap handle
and can be slipped over the hand. A small
gilt clasp finishes the outside flap. The in-
terior is lined with gorgeous red silk and has
several compartments, a small mirror,
powder puff and smelling salts. Fewer
watches are included in the new mountings
than were used a year ago.

SUMMER IS COMING.

Mr. Blizzington Discovers This by Read-
ing Advertisements.

"It's winter still, I know," said Mr. Bliz-
zington, "but you don't have to look it
up in the calendar to know that summer
is coming; you can do that out by read-
ing the advertisements in the daily news-
papers."

"Here, for instance, is a man wanted
already as foreman and cutter for an
awning department. Doesn't that remind
you of sun and shade."

"And here's a man wants a farmhand
April 1; a man experienced in general farm-
ing; cottage, garden and so forth provided.
Does that remind you of any green leaves
and growing corn and putting broods and
so on? Oh, I guess summer is coming, all
right, even if winter is still with us."

"Another advertiser wants college
teachers accustomed to conduct outdoor
sports, to assist in summer camp for boys.
And how about that? Can't you see the
glint of summer in that?"

"Here's another advertiser who wants
a handy man for a small country residence,
this man also being wanted about April 1,
and he must understand gardening. Look
out of the window at the present minute
and maybe you will see the ground covered
with snow; but close your eyes a moment
and—if there's any heat in the radiator—
call to mind that sentence in the advertise-
ment, 'must understand gardening,' and
can't you see, actually see, the hollyhocks
and petunias and tiger lilies and currant
bushes bordering the garden walk?"

"And here's a man who seeks a salesman
to sell summer sausages. That bears 'em
all for alliteration if not for summer sug-
gestiveness; but it's got summer in it, all
right."

"Oh, no; you don't have to waste time
looking it up in calendars and almanacs
to know if summer is coming; read the ad-
vertisements in the newspapers. Summer
is coming, sure enough."

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

On the next university day of the Uni-
versity of Pennsylvania Miss Cecelia Beaux
will receive the honorary degree of doctor
of laws. Miss Beaux has won an inter-
national reputation as an artist and more
than one first honor medal for paintings
exhibited in Paris and London.

For the first time in the history of the
University of California the cause of equal
suffrage was formally discussed and ad-
vocated from its platform recently. Mrs.
Maud Wood Park addressed the students
of the university on the subject and is
said to have been listened to with profound
attention and to have received hearty
applause.

Mrs. Park was invited to speak by Presi-
dent Wheeler, who has heretofore been
looked upon as against women voting.
His invitation is said to have been a great
surprise not only to Mrs. Park but to all
advocates of equal suffrage. The ad-
dress was delivered in the chapel of the
university.

The proposal to give women general
suffrage was lost in the constitutional con-
vention of Michigan by so narrow a margin
that seven votes would have turned the
scale the other way. The clause allowing
women taxpayers to vote on tax questions
was adopted by a very credible majority.
It provides that on any question submitted
to a vote of the electors which involves
the direct expenditure of money or the
issue of bonds every woman having the
qualifications of male electors as to age,
residence and registration and whose
name appears on any tax roll for the same
or the preceding year in any part of the
district or territory to be affected by the
result of the election shall be entitled to
vote.

Mrs. Annie K. Bidwell of Chico, Cal.,
recently baptized and received into the
First Presbyterian Church of that city thirty-
seven Indian men and women. Mrs. Bid-
well is the pastor of the First Presbyterian
Church of Chico. She was assisted by the
Rev. Mr. White of Chico in the service of
baptism. She is spoken of as untiring in
her efforts to elevate and Christianize her
Indian congregation.

At the recent suffrage hearing in Boston
President Huntington of the University of
Boston mentioned that the young women
of the university averaged better in their
studies than the young men. It will be all
remembered that President Eliot of Harvard,
President Thomas of Bryn Mawr and Presi-
dent Van Hise of the Wisconsin State Uni-
versity bore witness to the same fact at
a recent meeting of the Association of
College Alumnae.

The practical kitchen committee of the
Domestic Science Club of Livingston, Mo.,
has prepared blue prints and specifications
of a model kitchen which shall cost no
more than a piano. These plans have been
sent by request all over Missouri, Minne-
sota, New Jersey, Arkansas, Kansas, Indi-
ana and Illinois.

According to Mrs. Henrietta I. Goodrich,
secretary of the Woman's Educational and
Industrial Union, Boston, the increase in
housework wages during the last five years,
as shown by the records of the Domestic
Reform League, is as great if not greater
than in any other line of work. Within
this period the number of general house-
workers receiving \$5 and more a week has
increased from one-seventh of the total to
more than one-half, the number of cooks at
\$5 and more from one-third to more than
two-thirds, and the number of second maids
at \$5 and more from one-tenth to more than
one-half. Yet despite this increase in
pay the demand is twice as great as the
supply.

Girlswomen in considerable numbers
are leaving England and Scotland to take
places as domestic workers in Canada.
The need for them and the opportunities

open are fairly illustrated by the following
extract from the letter of a Canadian lady:
"Miss B. arrived on the 6th. She almost
didn't reach here, however, for she had
three offers of situations on the way and
five offers of marriage. She is now con-
sidering two of the five offers. Do please
write out for another girl for me."

The most recent of hotels exclusively for
women was opened the other day on East
Thirty-second street. It is for working
girls earning not more than \$10 a week.
It is non-sectarian and is to be maintained
by the young people of the Episcopal
League of New York. At present there are
accommodations for only eighteen girls,
but it is hoped soon to enlarge it. The
board paid is \$4 a week. The girls make
their own beds and keep their room tidy,
and the heavy cleaning is done for them
weekly.

Mrs. Roxana Pike Church, who died re-
cently at Evanston, Ill., was, it is said;
one of the flower girls who greeted Lafayette
upon his visit to Boston to attend the laying
of the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill Monu-
ment.

Mrs. Eveline Wright Allen, a graduate of
Leland Stanford University, has been
appointed dean of women for that institu-
tion. The office is newly created, and in
filling it Mrs. Allen will have supervision
of all matters relating to the women students
of the university.

The Craftsman announces that Miss
Elizabeth C. Niemann of Philadelphia is the
winner of the first prize offered in a
competition for the best design for textile
decoration. Her design was for a peacock
portiere and is intended to be carried out
in applique embroidery of brilliant dark
blue, light blue, green and ivory upon a
background of natural color Russian orzech.

Miss Frances Buffington of the class of '01,
Smith College, has just returned from the
Philippines, where she was for three years
a superintendent of primary schools. More
recently she was principal of the normal
school for native teachers in Manila. She
will be head of the Spanish department of
Smith for the remainder of the present
school year.

Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, president of the
American College for Girls in Turkey, in an
illustrated lecture given recently at the
New York home of Miss Helen Gould
showed twelve girl students, each of a
different country, standing together and
wearing the mortarboard. The college has
been badly hampered by the loss of its
largest building, which was destroyed by
fire about two years ago. It is stated that
Dr. Patrick has already secured \$50,000 in
contributions, \$60,000 of which will be used
for building preparatory school.

With the assistance of thirty-two hens
Miss Maud L. Loud of Westchester county,
N. Y., is paying her way through college.
During November, December and January
Miss Loud sold to private customers in
New York city 225 dozen eggs at 55 cents a
dozen. Along with her studies she did
all the work required in caring for the fowl,
collecting and selling all the eggs within
twenty-four hours from the time they were
laid.

Judging from her experience she is con-
vinced that the secret of getting hens to
lay in the winter depends on keeping them
warm, dry and well fed. During the winter
months she keeps her fowls housed except
in clear weather or after a fall of dry snow.
The one and only drawback that she
finds to her work is that she is forced to
come into New York Sundays as well as
week days to deliver eggs. This Sunday
delivery is made to a bachelor apartment
house and the man who caters to the ten-
ants declares that they eat more eggs Sun-
day mornings than any other three days
of the week, and unless she provided to give
him all the fresh eggs she could gather
Sunday morning he would not give her an
order for any.

STREET MERCHANTS OF ROME

PUMPKIN SEEDS STILL SOLD AS
IN ANCIENT TIMES.

Curious Relation of the Cat to the Onion
and Garlic Pedler—Hot Roast Pears
and Apples, and Water for the Bride
—Whole Families Among the Vendors.

ROME, Feb. 11.—The majority of the
lower classes in Rome do most of their
marketing and shopping in the streets,
and this custom accounts for the large
number of peddlers, hucksters and itinerant
vendors who crowd the city.

These street merchants are divided into
two classes, those who cater to the for-
eigner and sell mosaics, old coins and
fragments of marble of dubious authen-
ticity, flowers, bits of brocade, shawls of
Roman silk, picture post cards and even
alleged Turkish carpets, and the others,
who are more numerous and whose wares
are for the exclusive use of the native house-
holder. To the latter class, for instance,
belongs the *bascolinaro*, or seller of dried
pumpkin seeds, which are greatly relished
by the Romans, who are in the habit of
eating them during the long waits between
the acts in the theatres and in the public
parks while the band plays, as well as in
the wine shops, where their sale is encour-
aged by the host, who knows full well their
thirst increasing property. The origin of
the custom is said to date back to classic
times, when pumpkin seeds were sold dur-
ing the gladiatorial games in the Circus
Maximus and Coliseum.

A frequent sight in the streets of Rome
is that of men, and very often boys, with
strings of plaited onions and garlic slung
over their shoulders, who cry their wares
with the full force of southern lungs. They
come from Naples and the Abruzzi, and if
you question them they assure you that
they are selling the produce of their own
little farms.

But no genuine Roman will believe such a
statement, as the conviction prevails, based
probably on the cheapness of the price,
that the onions and garlic sold in the streets

of Rome have been purloined in a peculiar
way. The onion boys, the story goes,
start from the villages on foot for Rome,
carrying only a sack with a cat in it and
without a vestige of their stock in trade.
They walk along apparently without pur-
pose until they come to a farmhouse with
strings of onions and garlic hung on its
high walls to dry in the sun.

Here they stop and sit by the wayside
until nightfall. When everything is quiet
and there is no sign of life either in the
farmhouse or on the road they open their
sack and carefully take out the cat, which
they throw up against the wall.

Instinctively the poor beast puts out its
claws and tries to save itself from falling
by clinging to the onions. It rarely suc-
ceeds, but falls to the ground, bringing
down with it a couple of strings of onions
from those hanging on the wall.

If no noise is made the operation is re-
peated until the sack is full, but if a loose
brick comes crashing down to the ground
both the boy and the cat run in opposite
directions, he toward Rome and the cat
back to the village, while the awakened
farmer, realizing that his loss is irreparable,
returns to his bed growling and swearing.

Although summer is the season of the
itinerant vender who travels about from
street to street calling on the passerby
to buy his wares, which he carries on a
wooden tray strapped to his shoulders,
still there are certain men who only come
in winter. On the first chilly evening of
November a sad insistent cry is heard at
dusk by the dwellers in the old parts of
Rome. Its sound is muffled and indistinct;
it begins in a high monotone, dying down
to a prolonged sigh.

To the uninitiated it sounds like a cry
for help. One rushes to open the window
and the cry becomes clearer. The word
"Petr-al" is distinguished. Then you see
in the distance a man with a huge brass
kettle slung over his shoulders. He sells
hot roast pears and apples, and "Petr-al"
stands for "pere cotte," which are greatly
relished by cabbies and newboys.

Just as the apple man appears with the
night, the seller of a native mineral
water arrives at the first peep of dawn.

His stock is water from a spring outside
the Porta del Popolo, celebrated with the
Romans from time immemorial. "Acqua
Acetosa buona per la sposa" (Acetosa water
good for the bride) is his shrill familiar
cry as, seated on a small cart loaded with
straw covered flasks filled with the water
and drawn by a sleepy donkey, he slowly
goes through the streets of Rome.

Every good citizen realizes when he hears
the familiar cry that there is still time for
another short nap. The *acetoaccolaro* is
the early bird of Roman life.

Peddling is a very profitable trade, as
both shop rent and taxes are saved pro-
vided the seller keeps moving. Hence the
country people are more successful in this
line than the city bred. Being used to
walking over the rough country roads an
entire day on the move through Rome
does not tire them.

Whole families from the Abruzzi Moun-
tains are in the business. The father will
perhaps sell native hand made lace and
embroidery; the mother will probably be a
bascolinaro, or corset seller, with a gay collection
of brightly colored wares, following closely
in her husband's wake but never with him;
the son will hawk handkerchiefs, pins, but-
tons, shoe laces, while another member of
the family sells brooms and brushes.

Each one is a specialist in the wares he
sells and each has his own clients for whom
he makes special prices, thus saving them
the trouble of haggling. Of the occasional
customer he asks double the price, but is
willing to sell for much less provided the
purchaser has the time and patience to bar-
gain with him.

Very often it seems impossible to strike
a bargain when the peddler's wares are sold
for a coin of the very lowest denomination,
as is generally the case when a solo or cent
is asked. Still the Romans have a way of
managing even in such cases.

"A solo each," the toy man will say to a
proud father with four or five children, each
anxious to have a balloon.

"I will give you three soldi for five," says
the father.

The peddler expresses astonishment and
indignation, pretends to walk away in dis-
gust, stops and argues, mentions the high
cost of living in Rome, his hard lot and so
on. Ten minutes are spent in haggling,
and finally five balloons are purchased for
four soldi, a reduction of 20 per cent.

If the purchaser happens to be a foreigner
the price of the balloons is increased to
two soldi each, and any reduction short
of 50 per cent. will leave an extra profit to
the peddler.

MUSIC CURE FOR BALDNESS.

Why Not? Just Look at the Violinists and
Pianists With Shaggy Manes.

The newest scheme for making hair grow
on bald heads is treatment by music.

So far as any definite conclusions have
been reached it appears that string music,
including the piano, is favorable to the
growth of the hair, while wind instruments,
especially the wood wind, are destructive
to it.

Look at Paderewski, says the advocate
of the remedy. Hasn't he some hair? And
what about Liszt and Kubelik? Go back to
Paganini and Rubinstein and Liszt. Do you
ever see a violinist or a piano virtuoso
who hadn't hair enough to stoop a wig-
maker?

On the other hand, look over any orchestra
or brass band if you can catch it with its
hats off. Did one ever see a flute player
or a cornetist or a trombone operator who
wasn't either bald or getting there?

An attempt to explain the alleged differ-
ence is made by assuming that the powerful
vibrations of the wind instruments drive
the blood out of the scalp, while the strings
awaken a sympathetic quiver in the skin
and hair which has an erect like vibratory
muscle. Some of the barbers in London,
Paris and Berlin are taking of adding violin
soloists or even string quartets to their
staff to play, for a consideration, over the
heads of their patients.



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